



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12, 1879.

Rev. Newman Hall, the noted English Congregational preacher, who has just obtained a divorce from his wife upon the ground of her adultery with a livery stable keeper, was forced to admit during the trial that he had abandoned a previous action of a similar nature because he feared it would be an obstacle to his efforts to raise funds for the "Lincoln memorial tower."

The reverend gentleman was a firm advocate of the North during the civil war as this country, and a great admirer of Mr. Lincoln, but most people will be induced to think that he has allowed his desire to raise a monument to his departed friend to run away, not only with his honor as a man, but his duty as a Christian. If he considered it a duty to put away his wife, the success or failure of any other project should not have interfered with the instantaneous performance of it. A true Christian, once convinced of his duty, allows neither hindrances nor season to obstruct him in the execution of it. A man who makes his own personal honor wait upon the success of any other scheme, especially one having any relation to money, is unworthy, not only of the association, but of the recognition of gentlemen.

Now that Rev. General Conway, having been detected in his scheme to acquire pelf for himself by means of contributions for the aid of relieving freedmen, has ceased soliciting subscriptions for that purpose, the republican Governor of Kansas has taken up the cry, and appeals to the North, especially to New York, for money with which to supply the wants of the negroes who have been induced, by radical emissaries, to leave their homes on the lower Mississippi and come to his State. Many of these negroes have been enabled, by money sent to them directly by the planters whom they so recently deserted, to return to their old homes, and those who have so returned declare their intention of remaining there permanently. They are perhaps the only ones who have been benefited by pecuniary contributions. But little of the money given to Rev. Mr. Conway, who General Conway, for their assistance over reached them, and will be the case with most of that which may hereafter be collected for them through agencies nominally established in their interest, but really to profit by their sufferings.

Quander, the negro thief and desperado of the Accotank neighborhood, in Fairfax county, in whose behalf the radical press of Washington, Cincinnati and other portions of the North, has taken so much interest of late, has at last been arrested, and is now safely secured in jail. The thirty-nine lashes previously awarded him by the magistrate, in accordance with the laws of the State, will, it is trusted, be duly administered when he shall have recovered from his wounds. Fortunately for the reputation of the people of Fairfax county, who would otherwise be assailed by the radical newspapers of our barbarian for their treatment of Quander, his neighbors, as heretofore stated, though northern men and sound republicans, voluntarily testify to his notoriously bad character and maliciously vicious disposition. He would not receive a lash too many if the penalty of his crimes were doubled.

The Washington Capital, strange to say, adds its word to that of those who waited for Gen. Dick Taylor to die before they dared to contradict his statement about the wearing of steel breastplates by federal officers during the civil war. When so-called independent papers, and such usually fair ones as the Capital, deny a truth so easily proved as that to which we refer it would be a useless job to attempt to set radical papers right in the matter. If the Capital denies it, however, it can be readily disabused of its wrong impression in this regard by consulting Gen. H. H. Wells, present U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, formerly an officer in the Michigan troops, for several of these steel breastplates, the existence of which it denies, were found in the house he occupied in this city after he moved out of it to go to Richmond.

The greenbackers in Ohio still persist in running their candidate for Governor. How any man of democratic antecedents, and nearly all the Ohio greenbackers are men of that class, can continue to support Mr. Platt after the laughable fiasco of Mr. Hubbell at the last session of Congress, in which the two mainstays of the National View, the greenbackers' organ, was exposed, and shown to be solely to secure republican success by drawing strength from the democrats, is hard to understand.

Roumania has at last decided that the Jews have the same rights as other people. The northern portion of this country, and military districts that have been and may be presided over by General Grant, are now about the only regions in which the equal rights of the Jews are denied.

Phillip, by Augustus J. Halsey, and Warp and Wood, by the same author, published by V. P. Sisson, Atlanta, Georgia, have been received through George E. French, bookseller, 95 King street. These stories, which were not published until after the author's death, indicate his possession of qualifications that would have tended to secure him success as a novel writer if he had not died at so early an age. He was the son in law of Mr. Walton W. Harper, formerly of this city.

The August number of the Virginia State Agricultural Society's Journal has been received from its publisher in Richmond. Among its contents is an article recommending a competitive drill of all the colored volunteer military companies in the State at the next fair.

The conservative ward and district meetings of the city and county, to appoint delegates to a convention to nominate a candidate for the State Senate from this senatorial district, were held last night, and in every instance appointed delegates unanimously in favor of nominating Capt. Francis L. Smith. Our intelligence from the other two counties in the district, Fairfax and Prince William, is to the effect that Capt. Smith will also receive the support of a majority of the delegates from those counties. Should the Captain receive the nomination there will be no doubt concerning either his election or his efficiency as a representative.

One of our radical exchanges says "Virginia forced her creditors to a losing compromise." Virginia did no such thing. Her creditors, aware of her impetuosity, proposed the compromise which the State accepted. Poor Virginia! She is between two fires. Her radical enemies attempt to injure her reputation by traducing and maligning her upon the one hand, while upon the other a portion of her own citizens try to effect the same end by only slightly different means. She will, however, defeat both, and emerge from the conflict with unimpaired honor, and with redeemed credit.

In the case of W. W. Griffin, convicted of petit larceny before the Hustings Court of Richmond, and sentenced to receive thirty-nine stripes, the Court of Appeals at its recent session in Wytheville, refused to grant a writ of error or to interfere in the case.

The candidates so far prominently named for State Senator in the Spotsylvania district are Geo. Fitz Lee, of Stafford, Maj. J. H. Kelley and Mr. Chas. Herndon, of Spotsylvania, and Capt. Winston, of Louisa.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1879.

The directors of the National Fair Association met this morning and appointed a committee to inspect the land known as the Ivy Hill tract, containing about 120 acres, and situated on the old Bladenburg road, about half a mile beyond the boundary line, and belonging to Hite and Marmaduke. After inspecting this tract the committee will decide upon a site for the annual fair proposed to be held by the Association. Either the tract referred to or one at Benning's will be selected, with the probability now decidedly in favor of the former. The fair will not be held until late in October, as it is not to interfere with the Alexandria and other fairs in the adjoining counties of Virginia and Maryland. Mr. Bayd Barrett, former of the City Hotel in Alexandria, is one of the directors of the National Fair Association, and one whose opinion respecting all matters pertaining to the proposed fair have no little weight with the other members of the board. Thirty-four million five hundred and eighty-five thousand four hundred and fifty dollars of funding certificates have been received at the Treasury to date for conversion into 4 per cent bonds. The receipts at the Treasury to date from internal revenue amounted to \$150,939, and from customs \$472,400.

Dispatches received at the office of the National Board of Health to day from Memphis give 34 as the number of cases of d and 6 deaths from yellow fever in that city since yesterday's report. Dr. Cabell, president of the National Board of Health, and his colleagues, who are at the office this morning, and had a consultation with the resident committee. The Board persistently and rightly refuses to send the money at its disposal to distribute certificates, but will fill all requisites accompanied by the proper vouchers. The prevailing opinion at the office here is that the extent of the disease is not commensurate with the alarm and excitement that it has created. It is now confined entirely to one city, from which most of the inhabitants have already fled, and if the negroes still there could be induced to go to the camps it is believed the source would soon cease for want of subjects for no other reason. Three members of the Board, Drs. Beames of New Orleans, Mitchell of Memphis, and Billings of this city, will hold a consultation at Cairo on the 15th with delegates from the State and local boards of the Mississippi region, for the purpose, among other things, of making arrangements by which cases of yellow fever may be brought to the camps elsewhere than in Memphis can be effectually quarantined. Supposed cases are examined by the employees of the board as soon as reported, but they vary up to this time have turned out to be cases of ordinary bilious fever, should it be otherwise hereafter care will be taken to have them completely isolated.

Postmaster McKee, of Alexandria, called on the Secretary of the Navy to-day for the purpose of inducing him to order one of his naval appropriations to the Potomac. The present location of these ships, however, made such an order impossible, but applications for such appropriations who can pass the requisite physical examination that will be conducted at Washington will be sent around to New York in the Tallapoosa.

The impression here is that nothing has ever occurred since the New York Herald was enabled by its wealth to make a special pretence of independent journalism, to expose the utter fallacy of that pretence than the careful avoidance by that paper of any reference to the Sprague-Cooking affair. The skeletons in other families more worthily respected than those of either of the parties to that scandal it ruthlessly drags from their closets and exposes to the public, but the notorious, disgraceful and demoralizing, even if not criminal, intimacy of a married man and a married woman, occupying such public positions as Senator Cook and Mrs. Sprague is studiously concealed from all its numerous readers.

COURT OF APPEALS.—At the recent session of the Court of Appeals at Wytheville in the case of the Methodist Society of the Methodist Episcopal church vs. Calvert and others, a petition for appeal from decree of Circuit court of Frederick county, the appeal was awarded, bond required in the sum of \$100, and papers sent to Staunton.

Bradford and wife vs. Field and others, appeal from decree of Circuit court of Fauquier county, heard at Richmond. Decree reversed and cause remanded, &c., to be certified to Richmond.

Phil. Kneisz vs. Word, Receiver, and others, petition for writ of error to judgment of Circuit court of Albemarle county. Writ awarded; bond in sum of \$5,000, and papers sent to Richmond.

Willard Green vs. Samuel Reed, petition for writ of mandamus. Petition refused by Judge Keith, and refused by all the judges of this court.

FOUND.

New York, August 12.

John E. Mines, who had been missing from the Astor House, for three weeks, was found yesterday by Excise Commissioner L. Heidl, of Utica, who had been searching for him in this city for several days. He says Col. Mines had been ill but was in the care of an experienced physician, and hoped to return home in a few days.

FOREIGN NEWS.

London brokers charge one quarter of one per cent for either buying or selling greenbacks. The harvest of Algeria has failed, and France will have to import more American grain. It is thought that Count Androsky will soon retire from the Austrian premiership.

A St. Petersburg letter says an enormous increase in the number of Nihilists in Russia. A serious riot occurred at Belfast last night, caused by a Catholic procession. Many persons were injured.

Up to yesterday the steamer Foraday had laid successfully over a thousand miles of the new French cable.

A Constantinople dispatch says: Some cases of Asiatic cholera are reported there, but they are believed to be sporadic.

It is understood that large amounts of United States funded bonds are being freely taken up in London on American account and shipped to New York.

The subscriptions to the new Brazilian gold loan of \$50,000,000 is progressing satisfactorily. The Rio bank has offered to take at 96 one portion of the loan not subscribed for by the public.

The latest letters from Col. Gordon, Governor General of Southern Egypt, dated on June 14, give the details as to how he conquered the slave dealers of the Bahr el Jebel district. He killed thirty of the leaders in battle, taking their chief station by assault.

The report of the existence of a colonies between Germany and Russia is renewed, and it is said that it has been decided to construct four new fortresses on the Russian frontier. A considerable sum has already been set aside for commencing the work.

A telegram from Para, Brazil, dated on the 21st of July, states that 14,000 distressed inhabitants of Para had resorted in consequence of the stoppage of supplies for their relief. There was much alarm in Para. As it was feared the town might be sacked, the militia had been called out.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Hon. B. Wilson, member of Congress from West Virginia, died at the Red Sulphur Springs Sunday morning.

The United States frigate Wyoming will be allowed by the Turkish authorities to cruise in the Black Sea. She is the first American man of war to enter those waters.

A Brooklyn woman has brought suit for \$25,000 damages, under the Civil Damage act, against saloon keepers who made a drunkard of her husband.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt has just given \$100,000 for a gymnasium and the creation of a civil engineering and scientific hall at the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Three hundred silver bricks, weighing in the aggregate 334,000 ounces, and valued at \$350,000, have been shipped by order of the Treasury to New Orleans within the past few days, to be coined into standard silver dollars.

A new Grant newspaper will make its appearance in Washington about the 1st of September. Its managing editor will be B. D. Kendall, Philadelphia Press; Lu. George W. Childs is said to be the power behind the throne. Ex-Secretary Robinson is interested in the ownership of the paper. The price of \$5,000. William J. Murtagh, the former editor of the National Republican will be the business manager.

A Conflict Between a Yank and Rebel—Killed by a Horse.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

NEWLETT, Aug. 11.—Late on the evening of the 9th inst. Mr. T., an unrepentant rebel, supposing himself to be insulted by Mr. C., a northern man, recently demitted amongst us, struck the said Mr. C. Mr. T. being somewhat inspired by Mr. D.'s "lighting whiskey," repeated his blow. Thereupon Mr. C., the Yankee, drew a sword and a violent contest ensued, during which the said Mr. Yankee seized an iron fence handle and struck the Rebel a terrific blow on the head, which caused the Rebel to fall to the floor. While falling, however, he made an effort to wrest the iron handle from Mr. Yankee, which unfortunately resulted in the death of the latter, as he appeared him that he struck, with his boot sole, with all his might and strength, the afore said Rebel, from the effects of which the Rebel died on the spot. Mr. C., the northern man, was then stopped by the bystanders, who were then stopped by the bystanders. Yesterday both the bodies were lying on the floor. Mr. C. is a quiet, peaceful, useful, and highly esteemed citizen, and is fully entitled by public opinion.

A little son of Mr. John Haskins, of Havasaw Junction, was killed yesterday evening by a horse, by which his face was severely cut, his gums torn, his upper jaw badly fractured and several teeth dislocated. There was also a severe laceration of the brain and hemorrhage from the wound.

Death—Bad Conduct.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

FAIRFAX CHURCH, August 11, 1879.—The necrology of Fairfax Church for 1879 has been increased by the addition of another elder. William Johnston died on the 8th inst., aged 63 years, making the fourth of our elder citizens who have passed to their reward during the present year.

Several of Methodist people are holding their annual camp meeting, and yesterday was a very lively time at the camp. There was an immense crowd during the day and evening, and, as usual, there was a variety of performances. During the afternoon George Ginnell and Ed. Jackson had a fight, the fruit of some previous brawl, and the affair at one time threatened to culminate in a general row among the hundreds of the camp. In the midst of the row, an elderly man, who had been badly hurt, was brought forward for a running fight of bad puns from the crowd that he got in when news were given out that the fight was over. The crowd was then broken up, and the evening performance was held. During the evening Peter Mulholland had his head badly cut by a negro named Ed. Hollis. This assault was without warning or provocation, and was totally unexpected. No arrests were made, as far as I can learn. The lack of moral courage and ordinary executive ability on the part of the Council of the town, (for this camp meeting he is known,) has led to this result. These parties from experience have learned that they can commit their lawless ways with impunity, repeat year by year without fear of exposure or punishment. Whiskey was in plentiful supply, and quite a number of young white men went staggering around the grounds the worse for their tussel with John Barleycorn.

It seems strange that the whites will rush to a colored camp meeting and disgrace their manhood in this way, when, if a colored man were to go to a white camp and act with any such runs or boisterousness he would not only be ejected but "jugged" for interrupting a religious meeting.

Storm on Lake Monona.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 11.—A very violent storm raged over Madison and vicinity last night. Two pleasure steamers, with full complements of passengers, on Lake Monona were disabled and drifted about a hour, but finally made landings. The passengers were all saved, but the boats were wrecked. At Marshall rain and hail fell in torrents for twenty minutes, and a large amount of window glass was broken. Trees and shrubbery lost all their foliage. The tobacco crop is reported totally destroyed, and serious damage was done to corn. The hail varied in size from a small bullet to that of a hen's egg.

Found.

New York, August 12.

John E. Mines, who had been missing from the Astor House, for three weeks, was found yesterday by Excise Commissioner L. Heidl, of Utica, who had been searching for him in this city for several days. He says Col. Mines had been ill but was in the care of an experienced physician, and hoped to return home in a few days.

YELLOW FEVER.

There were thirty-four new cases of yellow fever at Memphis yesterday and six deaths. Twenty of the new cases were among the white population. The fever is spreading rapidly in the suburbs, and great desolation prevails. A case of yellow fever is reported at Louisville, Ky., but it is not violent. Mrs. Eland, a native from Memphis has been attacked with the fever at St. Louis and sent to the quarantine hospital.

It is stated that the executive committee of the sanitary council of the Mississippi valley will meet the members of the National Board of Health at Cairo, Ill., Friday, to consider measures to prevent the spread of the fever outside of Memphis.

There were 93 deaths from yellow fever in Havana, last week, a decrease of 40 against the previous week.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A Memphis special says: Fully five hundred persons attended the funeral services of the Rev. J. H. Ridley, the colored clergyman. The outlook does not present a hopeful appearance. The fever is spreading in every direction. It has visited the post office and strikes Mr. A. M. Reynolds, one of the letter carriers. Paul Ross, clock clerk in the Western Union telegraph office, on Madison street, was also prostrated to day. The sick show no material sign of improvement. Indeed the reverse is reported to be the fact.

A special from Nashville gives the following: Persons who arrive here from West Tennessee, report the quarantine regulations in the various towns in that part of the State and in northern Mississippi as daily growing more and more rigid in consequence of the alarming reports of the increase and continuance of the fever in Memphis. Every case reported outside of Memphis occasions renewed excitement until the quarantines have become almost absolute.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Congressional Labor Committee arrived at San Francisco yesterday evening.

Gustav Reis has been nominated by the democrats of San Francisco for Mayor.

The torchlight procession at Fredericton, N. B., last night, in honor of the Vice Regent, was a grand success.

Thus, Penrose and his step son, a young man named McCormick, were instantly killed yesterday afternoon in Weddell & Co.'s mine at Mill Hollow, Pa., by a fall of the roof.

Capt. John Seerest, a mail contractor on the route west from Vienna, Indian Territory, was found some 150 miles west of Vienna a day or two ago murdered. He had left Vienna a few days before with a considerable sum of money, for the purpose of paying off his mail carriers.

Terrors of a Waterspout.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., August 11.—An extraordinary edition of the Montreal Advertiser contains the following particulars of the great storm at Buctouche:

"Two especially enormous large black clouds approached each other from opposite directions and came into collision at Rich Cove, about two miles above St. Mary's church. The shock was terrible, forming a waterspout which looked like a giant in size. The cyclone, moving toward the east, traversed several woods, uprooting and raising everything in the course of its passage for a width of two acres. Three farm houses, with barns and stock, were scattered toward the fields. After describing a circle toward the north the waterspout fell upon a barn and a completely destroyed it. Advancing toward the east in a zigzag fashion the waterspout, in the twinkling of an eye, reached Buctouche church, where it wrought its last destruction on the side of the Fifth, and then lost itself in the sea. On the river the waterspout lifted two arches from the top of the big bridge to the south of the channel, and launched them a hundred paces below. The covering of the mill on the south side and partly on the north side was carried off and the crown was injured. Returning to their first course a few rods back to strike the convent, the church and presbytery, and it is here especially that the ruins are enormous and the destruction indescribable. The convent was considerably damaged, the church steeple was raised on one side many feet, and the church itself was otherwise considerably damaged outside and in. The presbytery is a mere mass of ruins. The violence of the cyclone was tremendous. Houses were raised and dashed to pieces. At St. Mary's church the roof of the tower, pile of wood, etc., traversed the air with the rapidity of lightning. A large heavy cart that had been left near a barn at St. Mary's was transported a quarter of a mile, and a carriage was smashed to atoms. Ricks of hay containing twenty tons nearly disappeared before the tempest. One of the gallery benches of the Buctouche church was carried through a window into the presbytery. The number of dead and wounded, large as it appears, is wonderfully small considering the circumstances. The number of houses destroyed is more than eighty. The losses amount to fully \$100,000.

The Quander Case.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

Some unknown person sent to my address a Cincinnati Gazette, in which was a marked article, headed "An outrage committed within sight of the Capitol."

"[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.] "WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—For the second time this year the immediate vicinity of the National Capitol has been disgraced by an exhibition of Virginia barbarism. In the adjoining county of Fairfax lives a thrifty colored man named Quander, who, with his family, cultivate a small tract of land. Last February a party of thirty of the F. F. V.'s surrounded his house, and, as a pretext, that Quander had stolen the chickens of one of the party, they opened fire upon his house and wounded nearly the whole family of six and destroyed the eye-sight of one of the sons. On Thursday he was arrested by a constable on a false charge of stealing a harness, and taken before a county justice, who, without hearing any defense, sentenced him to be whipped. At this Quander broke away from the constable and ran, when the whole crowd, who had set up the case against him, opened fire on him, and wounded him badly, both with small shot and bullets. He, however, escaped to the woods, and next day managed to reach this city. He is now here under medical treatment. His only offense is that he is a thrifty and independent colored man, which is considered unbecomingly by the chivalry of 'Old Fairfax.' All this within sight of the dome of the Capitol!"

Now I wish to say that the whole article is entirely devoid of truth. The whole thing was a legal proceeding, and not one "F. F. V." concerned in the matter; and nearly all the parties concerned were emigrants from the North. The party from whom he stole the harness and which was completely proven, was very recent from Philadelphia, and the party from whom he stole the chickens was from New Jersey. The magistrate before whom he was taken was not a native Virginian. Quander, it is well known, has lived by plunder for years, both for the support of his sick and his family.

C. GILLINGHAM.

Associated, Aug. 12, 1879.

Prize Fight.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—James Feely alias Baldy Jim of Williamsburg, N. Y., defeated Frank McGee of Boston, in a prize fight yesterday at South Woods, Milton, the stakes being \$300. Feely had his nose broken, and in the last McGee's collar bone was fractured.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—The races to-day were won by Grenada, Falsetto and Checkmate.

The Sprague-Cooking Scandal.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 10.—Early this morning there was an unusual stir in the hotels, for it had been announced that a Sunday paper which would arrive here from Newport would contain a full and complete account of the Sprague versus Cooking sensation. The trouble arose not between any professor of German and ex-Governor Sprague, but between ex-Governor Sprague and Senator Cooking. The affair occurred on Friday evening. Either on Wednesday night or Thursday morning Senator Cooking arrived at Narragansett Pier. With him or after him came a truck and a large valise.

These articles of baggage were taken to the Sprague mansion by the direction of Senator Cooking. He remained there as a visitor the next day and was on a hotel piazza during the next evening conversing with some ladies. During Friday afternoon Gov. Sprague was out on a driving about Narragansett Pier, having been at home entertaining his guests the night previous, though he had been absent for a day or two before. He had a gun with him which it is believed that he loaded earlier in the day. Finally he drove to the rear of his house, which is about a mile and a half from the Pier, and came through the bushes in a somewhat excited condition.

He got into the piazza where he found Senator Cooking conversing with Mrs. Sprague who was at a window. Governor Sprague, then said, addressing Senator Cooking, "Are you armed, sir?" and Cooking replied, "No, I am not." "Then," said ex-Governor Sprague, "I give you five minutes to get off these premises. If you are not away, I will fire at you." Ex-Governor Sprague is said then to have made use of some further exasperating language. Senator Cooking, seeming much surprised, but remembering that he was under ex-Governor Sprague's roof, rose and walked a few steps away, while Mrs. Sprague came out of the house and stood between them. Ex-Governor Sprague stood looking at Senator Cooking, while a carriage drove up which had been ordered to take Mrs. Sprague for a drive.

When Mrs. Sprague found that ex-Governor Sprague was apparently determined on an unpleasant scene, she called for her hat and shawl which Mrs. Martin, a guest and a friend in the house, brought her. In the house at the time as guests were Mr. and Mrs. Martin, and Miss Martin, and Mrs. Alexander, as well as Senator Cooking. A story which has been circulated here that Senator Cooking carried an invalid out of the house is nonsense. He went away entirely alone. After ex-Governor Sprague repeated his peremptory order to Mr. Cooking to quit his house, there was some hesitancy on the part of the New York Senator as to what should be done; but seeing no hope of a rational solution, he finally took his hat, and entering the carriage, went down to the pier, stopping on the way at Billington's restaurant.

Surely he had arrived there and got out of the conveyance when ex-Gov. Sprague who had followed came up and it is therefore certain that the latter must have kept his horse hitched up ready for use to follow Senator Cooking. On the arrival of ex-Governor Sprague at Billington's another exchange of words took place, but their is not the slightest testimony to show that at any time a hand to hand encounter, such as has been spoken of freely here to day, took place. But it is certain that there was an excited and threatening colloquy between the two outside of the most public spot in the whole place, and thus it came to pass that the most exaggerated rumors were set in motion.

After the encounter Mrs. Sprague went to Mr. Perry's room by and subsequently to the Tower House, where it is understood she remained overnight. Yesterday she gave orders to have her trunk packed at the ex-Governor's house and put on the train for Providence. She sent her children and maid to the depot across the Tower Hill House and a girl who would take the cars at the Narragansett Pier Depot, which she subsequently did, and met her father higher up the line. Before her departure for Providence, however, Mrs. Sprague went to the Lake Side House, near Silver Lake, where she drove there and called on Professor Link, who is the German teacher toward whom Senator Sprague is said to feel such a pronounced antipathy. She exchanged a few words with him, which may have given rise to the introduction of his name in the story. Soon afterward Mrs. Sprague went to the Pier Depot for Providence. Ex-Governor Sprague went to Providence yesterday, but he did not see his wife, going on a different train. That Mr. and Mrs. Sprague have been on most unhappy terms for some time is a matter of general notoriety here.

Governor Sprague refuses to give any facts in the case, and in answer to enquiries said it was purely a family matter, in which the public could have no possible interest.

UTICA, Aug. 10.—The publication here, this morning, of the Associated Press dispatch relative to the trouble in ex-Governor Sprague's household, at Narragansett Pier, R. I., on Friday afternoon, again revived the reports current last June. It was then asserted that Mrs. Cooking was to institute divorce proceedings against her husband; that a separation had already taken place, and that the Senator would not again return to Utica. The Senator's denial of these stories early in July was given editorial prominence in The Union Observer, and for the time being killed the scandal, particularly as it was followed almost immediately by the Senator's return to this city. It may be again stated that Mrs. Cooking will institute no divorce proceedings. All stories to the effect that there is a rupture in the Senator's home relations are unfounded. The scandals or slanders from the outside have not broken the peace of his household. This is authentic.

The New York News of yesterday evening says:

"Senator Roscoe Cooking arrived in this city yesterday on the Providence boat, and was taken in a carriage to the Fifth Avenue Hotel where he was assigned a suite of rooms on the third floor. He did not register, and few of his friends knew of his arrival here until this morning. The Senator went to church at 11 a. m., returning to the hotel afterward, and went out visiting in the evening. He was up bright and early this morning. Among several of the earliest callers at the hotel who desired to see the Senator were several newspaper representatives. To one and all who sought their cards his reply was, 'I cannot see anyone.'

"Hon. A. J. B. Cornell, accompanied by a friend, called at the hotel about 9:30 a. m. Mr. Cornell had just arrived in the city from a summer resort and looked tired. He went directly to Senator Cooking's room unannounced remained a short time, and after the Senator had finished his breakfast, the two politicians went out together. Senator Cooking wore the same serene, stoical expression that he usually wears.

"A news reporter incidentally alluded to the trouble between Mr. Cooking and ex-Governor Sprague, while in conversation with Mr. Cornell, but the latter was silent. Another reporter representative of a leading New York daily asked Mr. Cornell what he thought about the story, but Mr. Cornell's friend did not reply. He was serious, and was evidently called to New York by the Senator on particular business.

"The principal topic of conversation at the hotel and social circles is the Sprague-Cooking imbroglio. Republicans who are friends of Mr. Cooking, discuss the matter seriously, and it is evident that they think the trouble may have its influence on the political situation in this State, and seriously damage the political prospects, if it does not disturb the domestic happiness of the New York Senator. Since

the Beecher-Tilton affair nothing has created such widespread talk as this latest social sensation.

"For months the name of Senator Roscoe Cooking has been associated by gossip with that of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague. Mrs. Sprague spent last winter and a large portion of last summer in Washington, and was frequently in the company of Senator Cooking. He is said not only to have sided out with the wife of the Rhode Island Senator, but to have left his seat in the Senate on different occasions, enter the diplomatic gallery, and there converse for long periods with this once famous Washington beauty.

"A gentleman who has known Mrs. Sprague from childhood said yesterday, 'She is as beautiful as ever. I believe she would disconcert Mrs. Laney in point of beauty and accomplishment. She was always an ambitious woman—probably more ambitious than any American lady who ever lived. I do not think, Mrs. Sprague is over 40 years of age now. Though a mother of children she does not look to be over thirty years of age now. It is said her marriage was not a love match. The daughter of a Secretary of the Treasury, afterward Chief Justice of the United States, and a Presidential aspirant, Mrs. Sprague, it is said, married for position more than for love. Sprague had position and wealth. Indeed, when he met the belle of Washington, as Miss Chase was called, he was reported to own nearly the whole of Rhode Island. Mrs. Sprague's greatest disappointment in life was the defeat of her father's nomination for President by the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention of 1872. She even canvassed among Senators, Congressmen and others in behalf of her distinguished father's nomination. Senator Sprague spent much money to secure this result. Mrs. Sprague longed to be a member of the White House—as she was of her father's mansion. After the Cincinnati Convention decided on Greeley instead of Chase, the latter died. Then Sprague, Hoyt & Co. failed, and since then domestic troubles have ensued between the ex-Governor and his wife. If the reports about Mr. Cooking's attentions to Mrs. Sprague are true, it is no wonder that Mr. Sprague should feel incensed, and it is a wonder that he has not put a stop to such attentions long since.

"Senator Cooking lives alone at Wormley's Hotel, in Washington, while his family remain in Utica.

"Guests there will be a duel," said one gentleman at the Fifth Avenue to another.

"Oh, I don't know," was the reply; "but this thing will cause Cooking some trouble yet."

The correspondent of the New York Times says: "From a friend of his, who talked with him to day the Times' correspondent received some statements said to have been made by Mr. Sprague. He was asked if he had ordered Senator Cooking from his house? 'Yes, I did.' 'For what reason, may I ask?' 'Because,' said he, 'he has tried to destroy my household in Washington, and now he seeks to do it here.' He cut the conversation off, it is said, after inquiring if the man with whom he was talking had read the Washington newspapers last winter. 'If you have,' he is reported to have said, 'you ought to know why.' There are all sorts of rumors here about what will follow this case. Among them is one that Mr. Sprague will institute proceedings for a divorce, and there is one that in actual fact he will also adopt this same course. There is much sympathy among the Pier people for Mr. Sprague."

NEW YORK, Aug